The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE fine fast sailing Ship "VILLE DE LIMA," Capt. Rickmans, to sail on 1st December next. For Freight or Passage, apply to S. TYABJEE & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1863.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain Main, to Surat, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Deck Passage apply at the Company's Office, Bazar Gate Street, and for Cabin Passage and Treasure to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 25th November 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANVULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

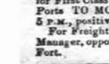
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA. G. Ahmed, Commander, will sail for the above Port, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAWTEE, Thos. Elias, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports TO MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st December at 5 P.M. positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

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Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
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THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1856 ,, 30
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of JACKSON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	...at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	... do.	,,	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	... do.	,,	30
Do. Excellent Golden	... do.	,,	28
Do. Excellent Pale	... do.	,,	26
PORT, Old, very superior	... do.	,,	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	... do.	,,	8
FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.			
MADEIRA, a Select Wine	... do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	... do.	,,	25
St. GEORGE,	... do.	,,	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	... do.	,,	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	... do.	,,	20
Do. do. do.	... do.	,,	18
Do. do. Ste. Estephe ... (Bombay bottled)	... do.	,,	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	... do.	,,	25

Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London:—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.			
Moselle,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Claret,	do.	do.	2 ,,
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ ,,

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing 3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3 ,,
Brandy,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1 ,,
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1 ,,

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Red Seal	...Quarts	,,	24
Do.	...Pints	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux		,,	34
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St. Julien		,,	22
Medoc		,,	16
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Do. Do.	Do. ... ... Pints	,,	24
Do. Do.	A De Paul's ... Quarts	,,	40
Do. Do.	Do. ...Pints	,,	24
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard / By Moselle { and Jordan }		,,	39
HOCK	...Pints	,,	20
MOSELLE			
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBE'S'S GINGER WINE	...Quarts	,,	21
Do. Do.	Do. ...Pints	,,	12
CURACOA		,,	42
MARASCHINO		,,	42
CHERRY BRANDY	...Pints	,,	18
SPIRITS—			
Beandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		,,	
RUM	...Fine old Jamaica	,,	20
GIN—OLD TOM	...S. Booth & Co.	,,	21
Do. Do.	Do. ...Pints	,,	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		,,	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		,,	21
ORANGE BITTERS	...in Stopped Bottles Quarts	,,	18
Do. Do.	Do. ...Pints	,,	10
CHERRY CORDIAL	Do. ...Pints	,,	14
GINGER BRANDY	Do. ...Pints	,,	11
Do. Cordial	Do. ...Quarts	,,	21

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Notices.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the completion of the Building of the Bombay Press Company at Colaba.

Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.
Bombay, 27 Nov. 1863. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—Our Partnership has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

HAFEN; COOVERJEE & Co.
Bombay, 19th Nov. 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements with Mr. H. de Conde, late Superintendent Telegraph to India Company at Suez, for facilitating the despatch of Telegrams to and from Europe, Messages will be received at their office up to 8 A.M. on the morning of the departure of every English Mail Steamer. Telegram Forms and any information required can be obtained on application to CROSSLEY & Co.

No. 15, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd Nov. 1863.

BROKER'S LOAN, DISCOUNT, AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of clause XXX. of the Articles of Association, an Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to receive and consider the Directors Report. ARDASSER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture by Clause 9 of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWASJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. STEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of the proposed "COWASJEE JEHANGHIR BUILDING'S (ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE) on a site opposite the Victoria Gardens, on the Parell Road.

Plans, specifications, &c. may be seen and farther particulars obtained at the office of the Architect (near the Government Cooperage) on the Esplanade from the 30th instant.

The tenders sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Cowasjee Jehanghir buildings (Elphinstone College)" to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on the 14th proximo.

J. TRUBSHAWE, Architect.

Esplanade, Bombay, 27th November 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at the Bank's office here on 15th proximo. Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be allowed on any Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th November 1863. Manager.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battans, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

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THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to:—

Captain J. CRAWFORD, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONTRACT FOR TEAK SLEEPERS.

THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS will receive Tenders for the supply of EIGHTY THOUSAND TEAK SLEEPERS, to be delivered at the Company's Depot, Byculla, such sleepers to be of the dimensions, quality, and description stated in the Engineer's specification, a copy of which will be furnished on application at this Office, where information as to conditions of the Contract can also be obtained.

Tenders sealed up and marked outside "Tenders for Teak-sleepers must be lodged with the undersigned before 12 o'clock at noon, on Tuesday the 1st proximo.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
G. A. BARNETT, Assistant Secretary.
Secretary's Office, Byculla 23rd November 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CARTAGE OF GOODS IN BOMBAY BY THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company undertake the Collection and Delivery of Goods in Bombay within a circuit of 3 miles from the Bazar Bunder or Byculla Station) from or to the residences or godowns of the Consignor or Consignee.

The charge for the extra service will be 1 anna and 6 pies per Maund which will be added to the Company's charge for Carriage &c.

COTTON will be received for conveyance only on the condition that it be delivered in Bombay by the Company's Carts, that the sender may at his own option consign other Goods to be removed from the Stations by the Consignee's own Carts, or to be delivered by the Company's Cart. The rate will or will not include cartage according to the Sender's directions at the time of booking.

It is imperative that the full name and surname, street, residence, of the Consignee be given by the Consignor at the time of booking his Goods.

The Goods consigned for delivery by the Company's Carts, will, on arrival at Bombay, be delivered at the address of the Consignee at any time between the hours of 6 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. and the same will be despatched from the Stations for this purpose, if possible, the same day or before 12 o'clock at noon of the day after arrival.

The Consignee must provide Porters to remove the Goods into his godown or warehouse and pay the freight and other charges on delivery and sign the cart notes; otherwise the Cartmen are instructed to bring back the articles to the Stations.

The Consignee will not be allowed to cart the Goods from the Stations nor to interfere with them until delivery is made as above expressed.

Consignees are requested to write across the cart notes the cause of refusal when they return Goods to the Stations, and the Railway Company give notice that articles brought back for insufficient reasons will be subject to an additional charge for back cartage and for second delivery if sent out a second time, as well as the usual charge for wharfage during detention at the Stations.

Goods Consigned to be carted in Bombay by the Consignee's own carts must be removed from the Bores Bunder or Byculla Stations before 6 o'clock P.M. of the day of arrival or before 12 o'clock, noon of the following day otherwise they will be subject to a charge of 3 pies per maund per diem for wharfage, or the Company (at their own option) will proceed to deliver the Goods by their own carts at the Consignee's door at his risk and cost.

Orders for collection of Goods in Bombay must be left at the Bores Bunder or Byculla Stations or at the Branch Offices in the Fort or Mandavie road, &c.,

W. R. HOARE,
Secretary.
Traffic Manager's Office Bombay Terminus, Oct. 29th 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that DADABHAI NOWROJI BENGALI, of Bombay, Parsi Merchant, has contracted with EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONAWALLA, also of Bombay, Parsi, Esq, to execute a further mortgage to him of all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, situate at Chamney Road, Girgaum, without the Fort Walls of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,771½ square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chamney Road aforesaid, on the West by an Cart of Dewjee Maccanjee, on the South by an Cart belonging to Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee, on the North by the premises of the "Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company," and which said piece of ground is registered on the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Nos. 144 and 146, of Pension and Tax, together with three Messuages Tenements, Dwelling Houses, &c., standing on the said piece of ground, respectively assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 19 and 20, and also together with the Messuage or Tenement now in course of erection upon the said piece of ground, and also to execute a mortgage to himself of all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, or Cart called "Soonarbhat at Mahim, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,027 square yards or thereabout; and bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the West by the Cart of Surmantibai, and Waseelow Wittoba; on the North by the Carts of Suddooba Baboojee and Pandoorung Sunkerjee, and on the South by the Cart of Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee Mapia, and a public passage and which said piece of Ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under No. 208 of Pension Tax, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 13; any person or persons, having any claim or claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Right, Title, or otherwise, howsoever, into, or out of the premises hereinbefore described, are required to make the same known in writing, to the undersigned, within 20 days from the date hereof, in default thereof the indenture of Mortgage will be completed without reference to any claim whatsoever. Dated this 21st day of November 1863.

KEIR and RAMSDEN.

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a female of experience, a Situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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THIS Invention will produce a LETTER and its COPY at ONE OPERATION; or, if required, a LETTER DUPLICATE, and a COPY, all in Durable Ink, and with a Pen that requires no repairs; it is Simple in its Operation, is Cheap and Portable in its Construction, and is capable of effecting an immense saving of time and expense. To Merchants, Bankers, and Solicitors, and indeed to all persons who have occasion to write much, and who desire to retain Copies of their Letters, or to send Duplicates, this Invention will prove invaluable.

TUCKER'S Registered Indian Tent Lamps, complete with glass chimnies &c., incased in a convenient travelling box Rs. 35 0
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ORDINARY CLUB CARDS 1 8

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DESK KNIVES with fixed blades, ebony or bone handles Rs. 1-8 and 2 0
PENMAKERS, ebony or ivory handles with finish-ing pen blades Rs. 7 and 12 0
POCKET PENKNIVES of one, two, three or four blades, Rodger's best Rs. 2 to 6 0
MESS TABLE INKSTANDS & PORTFOLIO.
EBONY INKSTANDS, with drawers, bronze handles, and double cut glasses, with bronze neck and hinges 35 0
IMPERIAL FOLIO BLOTTERS, dark green morocco covers, the number of the regiment gold lettered 15 0
SMALL BLACK LEATHER PORTFOLIOS 4 0

TABLE CALL BELLS.

Mitchell's Patent Dome Call Bells for the Table 4 0

CHESS, BACKGAMMON AND CARDS.

STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN of sizes.
BRESS BOARDS folding leather of sizes, adapted to the men.
CACKGAMMON BOARDS, fitted with dice boxes and men.
MOGUL AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.

The stock of the following is constantly being replenished:
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&c. &c. &c.

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Marie Aulnes.	Dr. Livingstone.
Cardinal Antonelli.	Longfellow, H. W.
The Japanese Ambassadors, at present in England.	Sir C. Lyell.
Mr. Babington.	John Leech.
M. W. Baffe, Esq.	Dr. W. Lawrence.
T. Benedict, Esq.	Mons. Lesseps.
Sterndale Bennett.	Miss Louisa Leclercq.
Mons. Berryer.	Miss Charlotta Leclercq.
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Rosa Bonheur.	Daniel Maclise, R. A.
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Rev. J. M. Bellew.	Countess de Morny.
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Sir James Brook.	Mazzini.
Blondin.	Baron Marochetti.
Serjeant Ballantine.	Rev. Hugh McNeil.
John Bright.	Rev. Dr. Manning.
Lord Brougham.	Mrs. Alfred Melson, formerly Miss Woolgar, of the English Stage.
Sir John Burgoyne.	
Louis Blanc.	Celine Monteleu.
Beckstosse.	Charles Mathews.
Mrs. Billington.	Mrs. Charles Mathews.
Madeposielle Bressant.	Frank Mathews.
Agnes Bouccicault.	The late Genl. Sir C. Napier.
Duke of Buccleuch.	The late Adm. Sir C. Napier.
Sir James Bowring.	Ex-king of Naples.
Lord Cowley.	Ex-Queen of Naples.
Duke of Cambridge.	Miss Florence Nightingale.
Duchess of Cambridge.	Marquis of Normanby.
Princess Mary of Cambridge.	Lawrence Oliphant.
Richard Cobden.	General Sir James Outram
Lord Cranworth.	Professor Owen.
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Michael Costa.	The O'Donoghu.
George Cruickshank, Esq.	Captain Sherard Osborne.
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The late Lady Canning.	Lord Palmerston at the age of 23; taken from an excellent portrait in oil, in his Lordship's possession.
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Sir James Clerk.	Rev. Punshon.
Earl of Carlisle.	Sir Robert Peel and the Duke of Wellington.
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Paris Conference, comprising 14 original portraits (with key) of the Ambassadors of Europe.	Rowley.

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BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 30th November 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 3d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 3¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	97
Madras	30 days' sight	97
China	60 Do. do.	212 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	130 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	232 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	98¼ dis.
Broker's Banking Co.	20	12 do.	par.
Oriental Bank	250	2½ do.	35 ex-div.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	60 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	75 prem. [ex-div
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	154 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	39 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	4½ prem. [ex-div
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	53 pr. ct. pm. [ex-div.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 28,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 25,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 9,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,400 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 per share	Rs.29,000
Do. B "	5,000	.....	(per share) pm.
Frere Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 24,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
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Manockji Pittyjohnstone & Weaving Co.	850	.....	50 dis.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 150 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 75 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 39,000.
Bombay Warehouse and Land Co.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Improvement Company	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	500 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	Par.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		102½
" Loan 1835-36		
" Loan 1842-43		93½
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		102½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		112¾ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-2-3
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	"	104½
Gold Leaf	"	16-9-0

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool (Cotton)	£7 15s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d.	
London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d.	to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£ 3 15s. 0d.	
To China		
To Clyde		
To Hull	17 to 18	
To Calcutta and back		

PRICE CURRENT (28th Nov., 1863.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Surat New (ready.)	Rs 600 to 610
Broach fillers, (ready.)	" 615 to 620
New ginned sugger, (ready)	" 585 to 590
New Oomras (ready.)	" 595 to 600
New Compta, (ready.)	" 595 to 600
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 690 to 695
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 570 to 575
New Veraval	" 570 to 575
New Khandeish	" 560 to 565
New Porn chee	" 575 to 585
New Accola	" 595 to 605
New Mangalore	" 575 to 580
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,420 to Rs. 1,410	
TEED—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 8 to 7 9 per cwt	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6 8 to 7 9
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33
	" 38 to 39
Niger	" 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
Nov. 28	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 27 Nov.
	Telegraph	White	Surat 27 Nov.
29	Chanticleer	White	Calcutta Oct. 23.
	Red Jacket	Harley	Calcutta Oct. 20.
	Maharaj	Kidder	Mangcole Nov. 27.
	Sir J. K. Carnac (s)	Van Wullen	Surat Nov. 28.
	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat Nov. 28.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Nov. 27	Tilly (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee.
	28 Pilot (s)	Moylan	Surat.
	Elphinstone	Athey	Surat.
	Minnehaha	Morgan	Liverpool.
	29 China (s)	Curling	China.
	Jeddo (s)	Gribble	Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—138 deck.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Mr. E. E. Hewn, and 33 deck.

Per Ship *Red Jacket*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Harley.

Per Steamer *Sir J. K. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mr. and Miss Watson, Byramjee Manockjee, Esq., and 154 deck.

Per Steamer *Taptee*, from Surat.—63 deck.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, to Kurrachee.—Captain Reid Dalhousie; Mr. Raligh; Mr. Daslousie; 2 gentlemen and 50 natives.

Per Steamer *China*, to China.—Mr. Houre, Mr. Houulson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. W. C. Graham, Mr. Sapoorjee and servant, Dr. Barday, Mr. Grayne, Mr. Collett, Lieut. Pavay, Captain Granger, and eleven second class.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Red Jacket*, from Calcutta.—Spoken and passed the ship *Jemma*, Nov. 14, Calcutta to Bombay, 7-30, 77-32 E., Nov. 18th *Futtay Shaw Allum*, Calcutta to Bombay, 9 19, 75-20 E. Nov. 18th *Frieg Croz*, Calcutta to Bombay, 9-19, 75 24 E. Nov. 20th, Her Majesty's Str. *Severn*, bound North. 9-22, 75-28 E. Nov. 23rd Steamer *Hallem*, bound North 12-58 74-12 E. Nov. 24th. Ship *Chanticleer*, Calcutta to Bombay, 15-33, 72-42 E.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, J. G. Gribble, bound to Aden and Suez.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, R. Curling, bound to China.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER 1863.

For London.

Glorianna—201 pieces E. teeth, 26 cwt. 2 qrs. 19 lbs., Choonoolall Dulcharam; 18 cases olibanum, 40¼ cwt., Rujubally Ally Rasc.

For Liverpool.

Elephalet Greely—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 130 bales cotton, 455 cwt., Pursotum Tersy.

Camperdown.—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt; Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

City of Shanghai.—5 bales cotton, 17½ cwt., Jewraz Megjee and Co.

Bates Family.—59 bales cotton. 175 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee.

E. Ann Bright.—Loose buffaloe horns, 100 cwt., Momud and Soomar Khan; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass.

Japanese.—400 packages gall, 250 cwt., Narron Odhowjee.

Robina.—119 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

India.—1254 bales cotton, 4391 cwt., Gocaldass Lildhur.

Canova.—500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Hahneman.—400 bales cotton, 1,300 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee.

Sarah Sands.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., M. Rogers & Co.

Interman.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Indian Queen—80 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Wootumchund Mancharam; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Hansraz Visram; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jadowjee Megjee and Co.

Admiral Lyon.—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy and Co.; 750 bundles coiryarn, 105 cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass.

Mahgratta.—6 bales cotton, 21 cwt., Nanabhoy Luckmeedass; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz.

Merchant Prince.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Mowjee Sewjee; 30 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Dossa Dhanjee; 103 bale, 367½ cwt., Woomersey Veijee and Co.; 129 bales 429 cwt. Mulhoorsdass Soondarjee.

Pera—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., F. Chambers; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Jairaz; 70 bales cotton, 245 cwt., Macneo and Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ludha Megjee; 125 bales cotton, 375 cwt., Khatsey Sewjee and Co.

Sir John Mandeville.—350 bales cotton, 1,225 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 195 bales cotton, 2414 cwt., Dyall Bhimjee and Co.; 305 bales cotton, 1,067½ Gocouldass Tarpell.

Annot Lyle.—75 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Manjee Mound Sen and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Khutzow Sewjee.

Clyde.—Loose buffaloe horns, 20 cwts.; cow horns, 30 cwt., Mamud and Soomar Khan; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jewraz Ruttonsy.

For Havre.

Rozana.—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

Naval Brigade.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Morwanjee Nesserwanjee; 120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Pudomay Virjee and Co.; 102 bales cotton, 357 cwt., Wootumchund Muncharam.

Dia de Malcoeff.—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Nursy Mowjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—3 cases sundries, James Dickson.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—1 case sample of cotton, James Dickson and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China*.—9½ chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Mahomed Kahimbhoy Dossa.

Steamer *United Service*.—25 cases brond cloth, David Sassoon and; 2 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 16 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 5 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Rongnath Jugnath; 38 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, C. N. Cama and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *United Service*.—82 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 11 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarachund Ramchund.

Steamer *China*.—1 case snuff, James Dickson.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

964	Ann Buckle, Lyle.	
1408	Birmingham, Caroline.	Sept. 11
519	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Charente (s),	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 31
710	Colereon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
578	Colonist, Gibson.	Sept. 4
1159	Compatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	June 30
859	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
411	Dorothy, Bruce.	
1153	East, Boyd.	Aug. 28
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 21
848	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwall & Co.	Aug. 29
1066	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	Aug. 14
489	Express, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Sept. 26
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1593	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1221	King Arthur, Grigs.	Oct. 9
990	Lopante, Martin.	Oct. 9
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.—Lawrence & Co.	Aug. 17
791	Monarchy, Day.	Oct. 13
731	Percy Douglas, Hudson.	
956	Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	Sept. 11
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
893	Sebastena Cabot, Morgan.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
980	Southampton, Limstrong.	Aug. 27
1091	St. Hilda, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 3
1272	Statana, Sharp—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Sept. 11
1744	Tweed, Stuart.	Sept. 4
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
595	Yarra, Nairn.	Sept. 22
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
846	Jurana, Phillips.	July 5
1051	Kirkham, Routledge,	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
169	Enfield, Reid.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	Aug. 15
1209	Alsager—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Sept. 29
861	Ambrose, Daniel.	Oct. 9
847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1249	Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 22
1350	Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1547	Black Eagle, Basset.	Oct. 6
769	Coromandel, Smith—Souza Pinto and Co.	July 17
599	Ceylon, Latham—E. Bates & Co.	July 20
713	Charles Horsfall, Thompson.	
1139	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
1478	Cimbe, Coppendall	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
972	Concordia, Ross.	Oct. 8
769	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 1
1393	Dalhousian, Finlay—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 24
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	Aug. 2
937	Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 11
1154	Franciuman, Galloway.	Sept. 29
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 25
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 27
815	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Gillies & Co.	
943	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Forbes—Dady & Co.	Aug. 9
1196	Inconstant, Culliton—Lowrie & Co.	July 28
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	Oct. 8
1445	James Seddon, Jiffeny.	Oct. 6
1177	King of Algeria, Wray.	Sept. 23
1665	Lillies, Bellenston.	July 17
428	Malvern, Walkner.	
965	Margaret Brown.	
	Margaret, Shaw.	
747	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Sept. 29
1240	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
983	Moreno, Whiting.	
1491	Morning Star, Tavernier—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	July 28
1001	Otago, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1082	Palmerus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1328	Princess Alexandra, White.	Sept. 22
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
727	Rednagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 25
1090	Rookee.	
1098	Sam Mendel, Kilwood—Coupland and Co.	Sept. 28
1101	Shannon.	Aug. 13
1333	South Carolina, Shapcott.	Sept. 28
264	Sterly (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
697	Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
982	Thompson, Walker.	Aug. 26
1349	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1250	Victoria Cross—Coupland & Co.	
1011	Vicksburgh, Scott.	Oct. 9
831	Victoria, Martin.	Sept. 24
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copsland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
989	Algiers, Buchanan.	Oct. 1
	Baron Macaulay, Cunningham.	July 8
1132	Caroline, Attenridge.	Oct. 1
1598	Clearender, Gibson.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1998	Diadem.	
949	Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	Sept. 24
343	George A. Hoit, Robinson.	May 22
1054	Glenlivs, William—W. Nicol and Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny—Merwanjee, Mellissa.	Sept. 29
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hyes.	Oct. 1
599	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
890	Prince of Wales, Winckliers.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	Oct. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1134	Epaminondas, Hensley.	
960	Falkland, Fender.	
846	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
558	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 15
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
759	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SYDNEY.	
1204	Princess of Wales—Gray & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Cuthbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	July 8
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Benamonde.	
1047	Euzine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
630	Agincourt. Williams—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	
1199	Baden.	July 9
469	Chance.	
780	Maniius	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aon.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1180	Lirmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
803	City of Peking—Finlay Clark & Co.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
781	Martahan, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.	July—5
781	Myrtle, Warden.—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 25
	Outram (s)—B. C. & I. S. N. & Co.	
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM GLASGOW.	
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
999	Montrose, Crossley—Lyon Brothers. & Co.	Oct. 5
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1094	Africa, Bowie.	
600	Aristidei.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.	
1492	Clydesdale.	
826	Clymene.	
1056	Day Dream	
	Eliza Boncke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto and Co.	
368	Falnca Sadan.	
694	Mary Ann.	
346	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
1494	Renown (s), Siegrer—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1239	Royal Alfred—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 19
905	Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.	Oct. 16
1499	Slieve Donard, Merwanjee Melissa.	
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
785	Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1049	Ocean Belle, Cohen & Co.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Brigdon.	Sept. 30
790	W. M. Peek—Cohen & Co.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
765	Faize Allum.	
	FROM BEISEBORE.	
	Kildare W. John.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones.	
738	Akbar, Fizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co.	Aug. 1
	Chimera, Mott.	
336	F. Bazil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
336	Frederick Bazil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Mudge, Stewart.—Fleming & Co.	
672	Scindo, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
857	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
811	Alipore—Fleming & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
782	Assaye, Andrews.—Fleming & Co.	July 15
1254	Europe, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Inder, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—November 20, Screw Steamer *Mauritius*, Capt. T. Thornhill, from London, Cork 23th August, and Cape 14th Oct.

ARRIVAL.—November 22, Barque *Shah Jahan*, Captain A. H. Peri, From Calcutta 10th November.

Do. Screw Steamer *India*, Captain G. Greig, from Calcutta 16th, Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam 19th, Cocanda 20th, and Masupalitam 21st November.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of November 19, announced the arrivals of the *Nathalie*, Loumeau, from Bourbon 30th October, *Monmouthshire*, Constantine Gethrage, from Liverpool 17th July; *Childwall Abbey*, Banks, from Liverpool 21st July, *Benheim*, Shaw, from London 22nd, and Portsmouth 26th July; *Isis*, Gurch, from Reunion 10th October, *Peri*, Laurie from Liverpool 2nd July; touched at Holyhead 9th July, *Ceres*, Cochran from Melbourne date not given; *Bengal*, Rosse, from Bordeaux, 20th July; *Rangoon*, *Jeas*, *Cornelian*, *Honriett*, *L'Imperatice*, *Eugenie*, *Jehanger*, and *Asterod*, particulare not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Quinlan, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, on duty, from Nargaum.

Lawson, Captain F., Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Goldsmid, Lieutenant Colonel, F. J., M. Staff Corps, Medical Certificate from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 28.

Richmond, Lieutenant, 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, to England.

Cousens, Lieutenant, 13th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Hanson, Captain, G. W., 89th Regt. N. I. on leave to England.

Baumgartner, Captain J. W., Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to England.

Quinlan, Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.

Stewart, Lieutenant A. F., Regiment Native Light Infantry, to join, to Sholapore.

GARRISON ORDERS.—Nov. 29TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The 18th Regiment N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

Corporal Afforth Her Majesty's 109th Regiment arrived at the Presidency, is to attend to Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment, and will be sent to the General Depot Khundalla by the evening train on the 30th instant.

Agreeably with instructions from Army Head Quarters, an European General Court Martial composed as follow, will assemble on Monday next the 30th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Mess Room, Colaba, for the trial of Private George Patter, 103rd Regiment, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

President.—Lieut.-Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery.

Members.—Major Richards 3d Regt. N.I., Major Mutter 21st Regt. N.I., Captain Jacob, 18th N.I., Captain Barnes, 18th Regt. N.I., Captain Medhurst, 28th Foot, Captain Weir, 103d Foot, Lieut.-Lyons, 21st Regt. N.I., Lieut.-Newport, 18th Regt. N.I., Lieut.-Christie, 21st Regt. N.I., Lieut. Davidson, 103d Foot, Lieut. Davis, attached to 19th Regt. N.I., Lieut. Garlic, 109th Foot, Lieut Nengent, 103rd Foot, Lieut. Gerardot, 106th Foot, Major Kempt, 103rd Regiment, will attend as prosecutor.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

The 21st Regt. N.I., will furnish 2 Orderlies to the Court, and the Adjutant of the day will attend the Court and report its adjournment to the Brigade Major.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Major Sandwith, Deputy Judge Advocate General, P.D.A, will conduct the proceedings.

A Committee composed of one Native Officer from each Regt. N.I., and two from 21st Regt. N.I., the Senior, Town President will assemble at the Commissariat Godown, Byculla Barracks at 2 o'clock, P.M., on Monday next the 30th instant, to inspect and report upon the quantity of G. Regt. N.I., prepared for shipment for the use of the and 15th Regt. N.I.

Naval.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Office, Bombay Marine, 28th Nov. 1863.

Superintendent of the Floating Batteries was permitted The Supernumerary Pedro De Mello, Purser's Steward, to the Shore on to discharge himo, with gratuity sanctioned in the Government the 31st Resolution No. 478.

Government Notifications.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Provisional Revised Rules for Grants-in-Aid, drawn up by the Director of Public Instruction, and approved by Government, are published for general information.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

W. H. HAVELOCK, Officiating Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1863.

PROVISIONAL REVISED RULES FOR GRANTS-IN-AID.

Aid will henceforward be experimentally given to Private Schools (not carried on for the sake of profit) in the Bombay Presidency, under the following Rules, which supersede the Rules published in the *Government Gazette* of the 8th July 1858:—

1. The Managers of Schools, who may be desirous of receiving aid from Government, must, on their first application, be registered in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, at least five months before the commencement of the official year then next following.*

2. With the application for registration must be forwarded a Memo, containing the particulars set out in Schedule A appended hereto.

3. The Educational Inspectors will visit, with the view of examining all registered schools within their divisions respectively, in the course of the official year, giving at least two months' notice thereof to the managers.

4. Provided that if the Inspectors, on his visit, should consider arrangements of any school palbably defective, as regard the health or morals of the pupils, he may decline to examine, forwarding however a full report of his reasons for so declining to the Director of Public Instruction and the School Managers.

5. The Inspector, if he be satisfied with the general shool arrangements, will examine all the children submitted to him, according to the standard for which they may be respectively presented by the managers (see Schedule B), and certify, under his signature, the number of children passed by him under each standard.

6. Provided, that the Inspector shall satisfy himself that each child presented to him has attended at least 150 days during the preceding 12 months, and is not above the standard of age as regulated by Schedule B.

7. It is to be understood that a child only be examined for a certificate once in the official year.

8. The managers may then forward to the Director of Public Instruction a receipted Bill, vouched by the Inspectors' certificates, for the amount of Head Money to which they may be entitled under the Schedule C, hereto appended.

9. Schools which at present receive aid from the State cannot, unless they elect to renounce such aid, present children for examination under these rules. But this proviso is not in any way meant to affect the allowances made by the State to Soldiers' Orphans.

10 In addition to the grants to be made under the above rules, to private schools not maintained for profit, all schools in the Bombay Presidency, except those wholly or partially maintained by the State, will be entitled to the sum of Rupees 50 for each student, whom they may respectively matriculate at the Bombay University; provided that such student shall have been *bona-fide* under instruction in such school for at least 12 months preceding his Matriculation.

E. I. HOWARD, Director of Public Instruction.

* The object of this Rule is to ensure that provision may be made in the Budget for the necessary funds.

SCHEDULE A.

Particulars to be forwarded by the Managers of Schools to the Director of Public Instruction with their Application for Registration (see Rule 2nd).

1st.—The persons responsible for the management of the School.

2nd.—The pecuniary resources, permanent and temporary, on which the School depends for support.

3rd.—The average annual expenditure on the School.

4th.—The average number of pupils instructed, the ages of the pupils, and the average duration of their attendance.

5th.—The nature and course of instruction.

E. I. HOWARD.
Director of Public Instruction.

SCHEDULE B.

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A—EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

1st (Lowest) Standard.

1. *Reading.*—Words of one syllable.
2. *Writing.*—Any letter or digital numberon a slate.

N.B.—No boy can be examined under this standard after the 8th birthday, and no girl after the 9th.

2nd (Middle) Standard.

1. *Reading.*—Easy child's book, intelligibly.
2. *Writing.*—Large hand fairly.
3. *Arithmetic.*—Four first rults.

N. B.—No boy can be examined under this Standard after the 10th birthday, and no girl after the 11th.

3rd (Highest) Standard.

1. *Reading*—As of a Newspaper.
2. *Writing.*—Running hand.
3. *Arithmetic.*

Sufficient for a mechanic, or mechanic's wife.

N.B.—No boy can be examined under this standard after the 13th birthday, and no girl after the 14th.

4. *Bona fide* training for a trade. Progress to be judged of by Inspector according to the best of his ability.

N.B.—No pupil to be examined under this standard after the 17th birthday.

B.—COMMON SCHOOLS.

1st (Lowest) Standard.—Vernacular.

1. *Reading.*—(Easy School books) clear and intelligent.
2. *Writing.*—Legible to dictation, in the ordinary current hand, without gross mistakes.
3. *Arithmetic.*—(Inclusive of Rule of Three) sufficient for market and household purposes.

N. B.—No child can be examined under this standard, who has passed his or her 13th birthday.

2nd (Middle) Standard.—Vernacular.

1. *Reading.*—(Advanced) and explanation.
2. *Writing.*—Good and correct to dictation.
3. *Arithmetic.*—Complete.
4. One or other of the following:—

(*a*) Elements of. English, easy reading, explanation and copy writing.

(*b*) Algebra to Simple Equations, and Euclid up to 15th Proposition of Book I.

N. B.—No pupil can be examined by this standard after the 15th birthday.

3rd Standard—Anglo Vernacular

1. English Reading. (Easy poetry and history.)
2. Translation into Vernacular on paper.*
3. Writing English to dictation (such as Goldsmith's History of England) without three gross mistakes.
4. Arithmetic (complete) and mensuration.

N.B.—No pupil can be examined for this standard after the 17th birthday.

E. I. HOWARD,
Director of Public Instruction.

* For this subject pupils whose Vernacular is English may substitute any other language.

SCHEDULE C.

GRANTS T

left and came again in the evening and asked for change. I went with them to the shop of the witness, Ramjee, prosecutor took two rupees and half from him and gave the prisoner Rs. 99-12, the prisoner gave a note to prosecutor and then left. I did not take the note in my hand to examine it.

Dinshaw Nesserwanjee said,—I am an assistant shroff in the Bank of Bombay. I have carefully examined this note, it is entirely a forgery of a note purporting to be for Rs 100, it is not on water marked paper. Prisoner declined saying anything, and was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. Bail was refused.

His Worship said that note forging had become so frequent that he had made it a rule to refuse bail on all such cases after the accused had been committed.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Moorar Waja appeared to answer the charge of driving in such a manner as to show a disregard for the public safety and thereby injuring one Manchund Lallabhoy. The injured man, who has been in hospital, did not appear, and the prisoner was convicted on the evidence of the Police Constables. His Worship remarked that the dangerous practice of fast driving prevailed to a great extent, and warned the prisoner that he had incurred a fine of Rs. 50; in this instance he would fine him in the sum of Rs. 7, and trusted he would take it as a warning.

BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.

ABDOOLA HUSSEN was placed at the bar charged with stealing a silk sarree.

Noor Mahomed stated, that he was a hawker of silk, about five days ago at 8-30 A.M. he saw the sarree safe in his verandah on a string upon which it had been placed to dry, he then went to his shop, and missing it on his return, reported the loss to the police, and this morning saw the sarree at a Marwarrees; prisoner took me and a Police Constable there, I recognized it as mine; (to prisoner) my mother did not give it to you.

Police sepoy, No. 959 said, last night in consequence of information received, I went with the prosecutor in this case on board a Kotia and there found the prisoner. I asked him if he had anything belonging to the prosecutor, he said, no, afterwards he admitted having pledged a sarree with a Marwarree belonging to prosecutor, and this morning he took me and prosecutor to the Marwarree's, who, being asked, gave up the sarree now in Court.

Bana Heera, Marwaree testified to the prisoner having pledged the sarree with him for Rs. 12. The prisoner said he pledged the sarree because the prosecutor owed him money. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for three months with hard labour.

The same prisoner was then charged with embezzling one piece of silk.

Oosman Mahomed Ally, said, I am a dyer and know the prisoner, eight days ago I gave this piece of silk to prisoner for him to work, I also advanced him Rs. 2. I received information that he intended running away, and that he had pledged the silk. I went in consequence on board a vessel in the harbour with the police, and there found the prisoner, who said he had pledged the silk with a Marwarree whom he pointed out, and who gave up the property. A Police Constable corroborated the latter part of the last witnesses statement, and the Marwaree with whom it was pledged, testified to the fact. Prisoner was sentenced to two months imprisonment to take effect on the expiration of the first sentence.

The same prisoner was then charged with embezzling another piece of silk. The evidence was the same as in the last case, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for two months, to take effect at the expiration of the last sentence.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—William McGowen was charged with being drunk, exposing himself, and assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. George Wood, European Constable stated, that in consequence of information he went to Kalkadavie road, and there saw the prisoner without over-alls or shoes, he was drunk; on the Constable handing him over to Constable Graham for the purpose of being taken to chowkey he became violent, and attempted to strike them, he then laid hold of witnesses trousers and tore them off, also tore his shirt, he then tore the shirt of Mr. Graham, and in attempting to secure him with a sepoy's puggree, he tore that, witness injured his hand in the struggle, and cannot use two of his fingers, the amount of damage done is as follows. Witnesses, clothes Rs. 3-12. Mr. Graham Rs. 3. Sepoys puggree Rs. 2. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 10. The damage to Constables' clothes to be paid from the fine.

ROYALTY IN TROUBLE.—The well known Fort Scrungchie, Albert, was placed at the bar charged with being drunk incapable of taking care of himself. Constable Butters stated that between 8 and 9 o'clock last night the prisoner was brought to his house in a buggy, he was drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, upon searching him previous to locking him up, he found upon him the following: Rupees 381, half rupees 96, quarters 213, in Copper Rs. 1232. in Copper Rs. 1-1-8, also two English sixpences and two penny peices, the whole amounting to Rs. 712-14-7. Albert upon being asked what he had to say, admitted having taken some liquor, but it was to do him good, he had been suffering from fever the day before, and a person had advised him to take some, he only had two glasses, and could not get up, but the liquor made him feel like being drunk, he sometimes sat down, sometimes laid down, he was lying down when the sepoy saw him. His Worship said that the prisoner ought to be very thankful to the Constable for preserving his money, perhaps his life, as, were it known he had such a sum upon him, and he in a helpless condition, there are many rascals about, would only be too glad of the opportunity. Albert replied there was no danger of his being robbed, as he was a great person of high lineage, and related to the Royal family. His worship said, he was sorry to see a person so distinguished in such a situation, and advised him to place his money in the Bank, as now it was known he had such a sum with him his life would not be safe. Albert said he would deposit the money as his worship advised him. He was fined one rupee for being drunk and four annas for buggy hire, and then departed in company of Constable Butters for the purpose of investing his money. Shortly after the Constable returned with a Bank Book in which Albert was credited Rs. 700, he had insisted upon the Constable taking charge of the book as he himself might lose it. His worship told Mr. Butters he had better keep the book, and occasionally enquire whether Albert had any more to invest.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*Nov. 28th.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Shaik Ahmed Ahmed Shaik Rymon, a mahomedan, aged about 20 years, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 1,944-6-6 the property of one Chunda woman.

Mr. Nusserwanjee conducted the prosecution.

The prosecutrix stated that she was the keeper of a brothel in the Bheudy Bazar Road. The prisoner Shaik Ahmed lived in her house. She occupied two rooms on the first floor of the house. The prisoner slept in the front room, where she had a box made of bamboos covered with leather, in which she kept a small tin box, containing her jewels and money. On a Saturday, about six weeks ago, about 3 P.M., prosecutrix saw her jewels safe in the tin box, which she deposited in the large box. On the following Wednesday, about one o'clock in the afternoon, she opened the large box, and missed from it the said tin box with the jewels and money it contained. The prisoner left the house of the prosecutrix on the following Monday, and told her that he was going to Aurungabad, she gave information of the theft to the police, but none of her property was then recovered. On Thursday the 19th instant, in consequence of a message she received, she attended at the Mazagon Police office, where she saw the stolen articles. At the same time she saw the prisoner in custody.

His worship adjourned the case for further investigation until this day, (Monday.)

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

49 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Syed Purkar *vs.* Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay. (part heard.)

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

306 Govind Pandoorung *vs.* Moroba Ramchander and others. (Part heard.)

H. GAMBLE, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 28th November, 1863.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 18th November.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FORBES, MR. JUSTICE ERSKINE AND MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

MURDER.—Mulharee Shews, was tried before Mr. A Richardson, Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, for having, on or about the 1st day of Oct. last, within the limits of the village of Pimpulgaum Nipanee, in the district of Ahmednuggur caused the death of one Anundee Borkea. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence.

The evidence to the offence is that of one person only, a young girl, the daughter of the deceased, who admits that she had an intimacy for sometime previous to the murder with the accused, and was awake on the night of the offence waiting for her paramour. There has been no evidence recorded to invalidate that girl's statement, but were it not that the Wunjarees, the tribe to which all the family of the deceased belong, have never failed to show themselves a resolute race, not moved by the softer feelings of humanity, the scene which the girl has described might be deemed so improbable as to be incredible! Her evidence remains unshaken, and the only point which there seems any reason to doubt is that part of her deposition in which she says "there is a knife stained with blood and that belongs to Mulharee, the accused, who has often given it to me to take care of, and that the knife which Mulharee brought into the house, and I told the Police Naik and Carkoons that that was the knife with which Mulharee deprived my father of his life." I did not see the accused place the knife there (where it was found twelve days after the murder.) The above words may be true, because the girl doubtless believed that a knife which appeared stained by blood was the knife with which the accused committed the murder, and she may have had in her charge the knife before the Court, but to record solemnly that the article before the Court, was the instrument with which the life of a sleeping man was taken in so effective and sudden a manner, that the wife of the deceased and a young child and a girl sleeping in close proximity to the wife of the deceased were not awakened by the struggle, which the use of such a weapon must have entailed, is an insult to the understanding of an infant to call on him to believe. The article before the Court may satisfy the scruples of a police officer, and be held by the police to be valuable evidence, but the girl deposed as soon as she made any deposition on the subject that "the murderer took the knife away with him," and therefore the knife and the evidence depending on it must be rejected, but that the girl has also explained that at the request of the accused, she named her own husband Mulharee, a Bunjaree, as the murderer, but it seems from other evidence that neither the police nor the villagers believed that assertion. There is no evidence to show that Mulharee, the Bunjaree, was near the village of Pimpulgaum on 1st of October 1863, or was in the habit of coming to his father-in-law's house, whereas there is evidence to show that Mulharee the cooly was at the house on the evening of the murder, and that he returned again at midnight with Reeo, the only witness against him. There was no evidence to show that Reeo was in any way an accomplice, except in the false accusation against her own husband, for it is on evidence that her husband was arrested, but subsequently was released. This act of a woman is natural, but it seems that in three days the effects of the intimidation had subsided, and Reeo repeated to the Police the assertion made to her another at midnight on 1st October 1863, as soon as the murderer had escaped, that the accused Mulharee Shewa committed the murder, and Reeo has told the Court that she saw him stab her father on the neck with a knife holding the other hand over the mouth and pressing his shoulder with his knee, in order to hold the deceased down till he had withdrawn the knife, and then began to go away, calling the witness to leave, as he went. She says that the accused extinguished the light as he left the house, her description of the assault and of the nature of the wound inflicted, perfectly agrees with the description in the report of the Inquest which has been proved by two members, and it is not to be presumed that the girl after the murder inspected the dead body with such callous indifference as would enable her to invent the particular acts she has described. Had the murder been committed as the accused in his examination before Mr. Shaw the Magistrate as described, there must have been a struggle, and probably loud outcries, and the neighbours if any would have been alarmed. The women Reeo and Kondee declare that Bhowanee, the brother of the deceased, was not in their house on the night of 1st October until after the murder had been committed, though the Police ought to have examined him and other neighbours, to have removed all doubt as to the offender, as the case has been brought into court, the evidence against the accused is entirely that of the girl Reeo, the daughter of the deceased; if she resisted her paramour's entreaties to leave her father, it may be supposed that she has sufficient affection for the deceased to revenge his death by giving her evidence against the offender. No evidence has invalidated her statement in chief, or shaken it in cross-examination, and therefore she is entitled to full credit, and on her evidence the Court holds that the accused must be convicted of murder. The Court, not concurring with the assessors, finds Mulharee Shewa guilty of murder, and that he has committed an offence punishable under Sec. 302 of the Indian Penal Code, and therefore the Court directs that the accused do undergo the punishment of death, agreeably to the provisions of Sec. 302 of Act XLV of 1860. This sentence is subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Judicature.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court confirms the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—27TH NOV.

BEFORE N. SPENCER ESQ.

Dhunajee Bhanjee vs. Govind Pandoojee, and others.

TRESPASS.—This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 205, being the amount of damages in trespass, sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendants, on or about the 12th day of September last, unlawfully entering upon the land of the plaintiff, situated at Mahim, bearing the Collector of Land Revenue's No. 651, and wilfully pulling down a cadjan shed built by the plaintiff there, as also for breaking to pieces a wooden bench belonging to the plaintiff.

Mr. Shamrao, appeared on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Leggett, for the defendants.

Mr. Leggett in defence pleaded the general issue "not guilty," and denied that the plaintiff ever had possession of the land.

Dhunajee Bhanjee was examined at considerable length, by Mr. Shamrao, and from his evidence it appeared that in the month of December 1862, he purchased the land in question from one Govind Bhasker. (Mr. Shamrao produced the deed of conveyance before the Court.) There was one shed built in the month of September, and it was pulled down by defendants. He did not see the defendants pulling down the shed, but he was informed by his servant. From the cross-examination of the witness by Mr. Leggett it was elicited that the ground was vacant, and the villagers in the vicinity of the land were in the habit of using the vacant ground. It was a for-as land and the plaintiff did not possess any certificate from Government of this land. It was an open piece of ground and there were no sheds erected there before; plaintiff never used the ground in any way except in erecting a shed thereon.

Manick Sayajee, a cultivator, Muccoond Bhickajee, a peon in the employ of the plaintiff, Bhowanee Sunker, also in the employ of the plaintiff and Cassinath Jeewanjee, a carpenter, were examined and cross-examined at length by the respective advocates of the parties, and it appeared from their statements that they saw the defendants on the 12th September at Mahim, ordering their men to pull down the shed, but no one properly recognized the defendants, nor any of these witnesses stated that the land in question belonged to the plaintiff.

His Honor after the case for the plaintiff was closed, remarked that the land was never cultivated. The plaintiff ought to have proved that Govind Bhasker was the real owner of the land.

Mr. Shamrao.—The land was never cultivated before.

His Honor.—Plaintiff had no plan to show where the shed was erected. Where was the evidence to shew where the shed was erected; plaintiff merely produced a deed of conveyance before the Court.

Mr. Shamrao.—Plaintiff clearly stated that on one of the pieces of land the shed was erected. It was for the defendants to prove that it was their own land. Mr. Shamrao here asked His Honor to allow the case to stand over for the evidence of the collector's man.

His Honor objected to permit the case.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Shamrao elected a non-suit.

Plaintiff non-suited, costs certified.

NEWS LETTER.

PESHAWUR, *17th November.*

Temperature still falling, 48° in the shade being a common figure at sunrise, against a maximum of 64° at mid-day. It is high time the parade hours were changed to the winter system; both on account of the bitter cold that prevails in the mornings and also to give the men some opportunity for walking, from which they have for many months been almost absolutely debarred. What about the wadded coats? Surely the proper time for their issue would be the turn of the season, and not after the system will have become inured to the change. The public events of the week here have been chiefly of a melancholy cast. The remains of the late Lieutenant Colonel Warburton were interred in the infantry cemetry on Wednesday evening. The funeral was attended by most of the Staff and regimental officers of the station, the band and pipers of the Highlanders playing along the line of march; the burial service was read in a most solemn and impressive mnner by the Rev. W. A. Bell; and a party of about 300 of the Highlanders did the last honours. On the following morning, the remains of Mr. Richmond and the other officers, whose untimely fall of the Sitana expedition has been recorded by your correspondent there, were interred in the same cemetry; the religious rites being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Bellamy. On the way to the graveyard, the band of the Hussars played the Dead March; and the customary volleys were fired by a party of the Zouaves. On the morning of the 13th, the 7th Hussars, Bengal Cavalry, and a Battery of Artillery paraded as a moveable column. A detachment of the Hussars is now stationed in the Artillery Lines, and the pickets in front of the station have devolved on that corps, for reasons into which it would not be judicious to inquire: A good deal is heard of Bayheree visits, but neither thefts not apprehensions occur. The large bungalow adjoining Messrs. Cowasjee's premises has been purchased, and is in course of being furnished for a Government Dak bungalow, which was certainly a great desideratum. The want of music of any kind in church, which has been felt so long, is again supplied by a choir of the Hussars. Surely some body could be found for a little coaxing with musical skill sufficient to play the harmonium in St. John's. While on the subject of music, we cannot forbear remarking what *entre* selections of airs can sometimes be made. Where the spirit to be excited is *decently* cheerful there is no lack of lively airs which associate themselves in the mind with the words of delicate sentiment and we have no need to resort to airs, however pretty, which are at once suggestive of ribaldry or nonsense. When therefore we hear "Dixy" indulged in by the Highlanders returning from a funeral or by the Hussars on the way home from Church, we feel blushingly conscious that we have not yet quite outgrown the cast clothes of the Goths. Some contests at cricket have taken place between the two corps, the Celts having the best of the play.

The appearance of the 79th Corporals in "Rob Roy" has, to the confusion of much facetious augury, proved highly successful. We have been so much accustomed to the Scottish drama, in the form into which it has been nursed by the Hibernian colony on the Clyde, as to occasion us a most agreeable surprise at the genuine national characteristics of this performance. The hero deported himself with due majesty and vigour, and succeeded in keeping below the range of bombast. The Bailie was not perhaps a judicious cast. We have always been accustomd to big, gaucy bailies in "Rob Roy." Still, in real life, little, punchy, bustling bailies may be quite as common; and if this type Davidson made a very life-like specimen. His enunciation was rather too vociferous, and was somewhat marred by an affected provincial accent, something like that of the kingdom of Fife, elevating the voice, and prolonging the intonation towards the close of the sentence, as if the speaker were cross in the temper. We have heard much of the same fault on the 79th boards, from actors belonging to that parts of the country. The keen cunning and drollery disguised beneath the rugged exterior of Dougal, were never better pourtrayed. The part of Francis Osbdistone was a model of easy, garceful, correct, and, above all, intelligent acting. The same description applies more or less to Mr. Wren Rashleigh, and Sir Frederick. The dashing, reckless character of Major Galbraith was admirably sustained. Helen Macgregor played her part passable, better indeed than we ever saw the same actor play before. It were well if the individual in question would relinquish the boards, and confine his services in the club to the line of decorative art, in which his abilities are of uncommon order. Diana Vernon's acting was fair; her singing exquisite, a falsetto of so wide a compass and so clear tones as this actor accomplishes is quite a natural curiosity. The subordinate parts were all very well sustained, and the words flowed out without the aid of the prompter. In the interlude, Corporal Ritchie sang, in compliance with a double *encore* three very sentimental pieces, in a rich, chaste, powerful style of action. The old favourite Jamieson threw the audience into hysterics by his grotesque postures and gesticulations in a dance of the *omnium gatherum* order. The farce of "Cool as a Cucumber" was cool enough in all conscience. Hogg and Davidson did what man dow to run it, but it was of no use; so we shall do—just what three-fourths of the audience did—leave it alone.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 21.

BENGAL.

WE understand that Mr. Blyth, Curator of the Asiatic Society's Museum, has been granted a pension of Rs. 1,500 per annum, to take effect from the 1st January next.—*Englishman, Nov.* 20.

COTTON GINS.

From J. W. S. Wyllie, Esq., Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to the Hon'ble A. Eden, Secretary to the Government of Bengal—(No. 6569, dated the 15th Oct. 1863).

Sir—I am directed by the President in Council to forward, for the information of the Lieutenant Governor, and for such further action in respect thereof as His Honor may think expedient the accompanying copy of a Despatch,* with enclosures addressed by the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the very defective Cotton Gins which Mr. John Dunlop, of Manchester, is understood to be sending out to India as "Dharwar Factory Gins."

Despatch from the Government of Bombay, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London—(No. 18, dated Bombay Castle, the 8th September 1863).

Right Hon'ble Sir,—We have the honor to forward copy of a Report and Supplement from Dr. Forbes the Superindent of the Cotton Gin Factory at Dharwar, to Dr. Forbes Watson, relative to the Cotton Gins manufactured under contract by Mr. John Dunlop, of Manchester, and which are now arriving for sale in Gin Factory for sale.

2. The original of this Report has been sent by Dr. Forbes to Mr. Hart the Revenue Commissioner, S.D., to read and post for England. Mr. Hart, considering the facts detailed by Dr. Forbes of such importance to the Cotton trade of this Presidency, has favored us with copies of the papers. Concurring with Mr. Hart as to the necessity for checking the evils likely to arise from its diffusion throughout the Cotton Districts of such defective machines, we propose to warn our Local Officers and other governments,—communicating to them the substance of Dr. Forbes' Reports.

REPORT.

The following Report is forwarded to Dr. Forbes Watson for the information of the parties who contracted with Mr. John Dunlop, of Manchester for the supplies of Cotton Gins which are now arriving from him at the Dharwar Cotton Gin Factory.

1. In the the manufacture of all the Gins of ten saws each which Mr. Dunlop has furnished on the present occasion, he has deviated from the original pattern; and by the substitution of a cheap arrangement of his own devising, which is entirely contrary to the principle upon which the pattern was constructed, he has sent out machinery, which, in its present state, is perfectly useless.

2. In order to explain clearly the nature of the alteration which Mr. Dunlop has introduced, I submit two drawings of the portion of the Gin to which it has been applied.

3 Fig. No. 1 represents that of the original model sent Home from this country, and which served as the pattern (for this Gin) from which Mr. Dunlop executed his first contract in August 1860. In this machine the sliding-box A. moves in the arc of a circle (the centre of which in the opposite end of the shaft it contains), and upon the free movement of the sliding-box *in that circular* direction depends the whole efficiency of the machine; without it the Gin will not work two days consecutively. Accordingly the box requires to be carefully made in zinc or brass, and the (C.) spring by which it is pressed forward must be of the best of steel.

4 Fig. No. 2 shews the arrangement which Mr. Dunlop has supplied in place of the foregoing. It will be seen that the steel-spring in supplanted by a piece of common coiled wire and the sliding-box is a rough iron casting, moving only in a straight line, forwards or backwards; with such an appliance the machine is worthless, and it can neither be sold nor used in its present condition.

5 I here beg to represent that this has not been done by Mr. Dunlop in ignorance of the consequences, because when executing his first contract he made an attempt to introduce and pass off a similar cheap substitute, which attempt, however, I at once checked the moment I observed it; and his accounts will shew that he had to make a reduction from his contract price of fifteen shillings on each complete machine on condition that the sliding-box and spring, &c., should be supplied at the Dharwar Factory, it having been found that the work could be done cheaper there than at Home.

6 On the present occasion Mr. Dunlop has succeeded in escaping observation for the time being, and has passed off a cheap arrangement (costing probably about two or three shillings) well knowing that though the machinery was urgently required, it could neither be used nor sold until that portion was re-made, because, before the manner in which he had constructed that part of the Gin to suit his own appliance it would not be possible to introduce the proper spring and sliding-box until a new casting would be procured, no aperture having been left for the former.

7 I have consequently now had to forward to Messrs. Dixon and Company, Iron Founders, Bombay, (the corresponding portion from one of Mr. Dunlop's first supply of Gins which contain the requisite opening for the introduction of the springs,) and to request them to prepare from that pattern a sufficient supply to meet the required alteration in all the Gins, of ten saws each which Mr. Dunlop has furnished on this occasion. From their reply just received, I find that the cost of each casting, including freight carriage, and subsequent fitting will be Rupees (7), seven or fourteen shillings; the cost of supplying the steel-spring and sliding-box with its own casement will, as already mentioned amount to fifteen shillings.

8. From the above it will be seen that an expenditure of one pound nine shillings has to be incurred upon each of the complete Gins, of ten saws each, supplied by Mr. Dunlop, and a sum of fourteen shillings on each of the incomplete ones, before either of them can be altered and fitted for use; and I trust that measures will be immediately taken for the recovery of this money from Mr. Dunlop.

9. On referring to the copy in my possession of the first contract entered into with Mr. Dunlop, I find stated in the first paragraph that the Gins "must be made in exact conformity with the models brought from India," and I conclude that in the present occasion he has been bound to the same condition, although he has failed in observing it.

G. F. FORBES,
Supdt., Dharwar Cotton Gin Factory.
Sudashewghur, the 15th August 1863.

SUPPLEMENT.

1. As the Supplement to the foregoing Report, I have now to represent that the Gins at present arriving from Mr. Dunlop's Establishment are in every respect inferior to those formerly supplied by him, though the prices paid are greatly in advance of the previous contract.

2. From all the cases opened in my presence at Dharwar there was not a single "complete Gin" produced which was not found to require extensive alteration and refitting; and regarding those which have since arrived I continue to receive very unsatisfactory accounts from my Assistant in charge. In Report dated 5th July last, he states:

"These ten saw Gins are very badly turned out, and require a deal of work. All the bars of the saw-grating are too far apart, and have to be taken off, put into the fire and beaten out; the saws also are not sufficiently far into the loops, so that the wood of the bottom has to be cut away under the bars; there is also a great deal of work in fixing the bearings and sides to fit these Gins." In a subsequent Report, dated 23rd July, he states:—"The work expended on these Gins has been nearly equal to making a new Gin."

3. Again, with respect to the saws supplied with these "complete Gins," I conclude that Mr. Dunlop's contract bound him to procure these articles from Messrs. Spear and Jackson, of Sheffield, the parties in possession of the true Government pattern, and from whom alone the proper description of saw could be obtained. A portion of the saws in the cases opened before me in Dharwar were from these Makers, but the remainder were widely different, and this confirmed on intimation, I received in a private communication from Home, (which, however, was too late to be any use), *viz.*, that when the machines were put up for examination by the Inspecting Officer, the outside saws would be found to be from the proper Maker, but that, if the sets were taken to pieces and examined, the inside ones would be found to be different; of such a proceeding I need make no comment.

4. Not only is the style of work bad, but so little care or trouble has been taken in adjusting and fitting the different portions of the machine in accordance with the pattern, that, had it been disposed of and put to work in the condition in which it was received, it would have destroyed the fibre of every pound of Cotton passed through it.

5. I bring these circumstances to notice chiefly because I am given to understand, on good authority, that Mr. Dunlop is forwarding supplies of these machines to Native Merchants to be retailed by them afterwards to the Cotton-Growers.

6. How far Mr. Dunlop is (without permission) legally entitled to make such use of models, which are the property of Government, and which are entrusted to him (as a Tradesman) only for the fulfilment of a contract, is a question which I must leave to others to ascertain, if necessary; my object here is to point out the injurious results which will inevitably arise from continuance of this proceeding on his part.

7. These machines are generally known in this country as the "Dhwarwar Factory Gins." Every circumstance connected with their first construction and subsequent manufacture at Home has been made public, and they consequently obtain a ready sale. Native Merchants, now being supplied by Mr. Dunlop, have neither the means of ascertaining whether the article they are disposing of to the Ryot is in proper working condition, nor of putting it to rights, if they are cognisant of its not being so; consequently the machine must go out into the Cotton Districts in the exact state in which the Maker chooses to put it out, and that condition I have above described.

8. I need scarcely add that this is an evil which ought, if possible, to be checked, or at least controlled; and as it comes within the province of the Cotton Supply Association, I think it should be brought to their notice. It was upon their recommendation that Mr. Dunlop was first employed by the Government than the Seikhs, and fancying that their Hill country would be the next to be absorbed, asked the Akhoond Zada to choose them a King. He did so, and selected a fine looking tall man, Akbar, a Sayud also, from among the Jedoons. This man was a quiet, not very warlike individual, and never seemed able to act separately from the Native Medical Officer with whom he remained tied till his death about three years ago. He did not even send the tribes into battle, for he remained in Swat when they came down to be so speedily defeated by the late Lord Clyde, (then Sir Colin Campbell,) at the mouth of the Ranazie Valley in 1851. The superstition of the people in the miraculous character of Akbar Ahoond has been taken by each soldier receiving a slip of paper with a verse of the Khoran written on it, which was to act as a charm to save them from the bullets of the Feringees. He, at the same time assured them he had charmed the English cannon that they should fire nothing but smoke and water. The whiz of the round shot and the grape soon dissolved this charm, and the Hill men since then to decline trusting themselves in the plains again for they suffered very severely.

Their fort is to attack their enemy while they themselves, sheltered by a stone or bush, are safe and concealed, and to make a grand rush, with a great entry. A retreat with them is however a rout, for they are utterly wanting in that cool daring that can support the man under a continued sense of danger, and that reliance on each other which the higher discipline of a superior moral sense imparts to the Christian soldier.—*Id.*

SIND.

KHYRPORE.—The Collector of Shikarpore is glad to be able to report that His Highness Meer Ali Moorad has davoted, within the past year, an unusual share of his attention to the improvement of the revenues of his State by increasing the clearance of his canals, and by otherwise encouraging the agricultural classes to extend the area of their cultivation.—*Sindian, November* 24.

INDEPENDENT TELEGRAPH LINE TO BOMBAY.—We wonder that while Companies formed with large capitals for every conceivable purpose that can be dreamt of, the subject of establishing an independent line of telegraph between this and Bombay has not yet been mooted. The mercantile community both here and at the Presidency have suffered largely from the unsatisfactory manner in which the Government line has been all along worked; and now that the Cotton trade has every appearance of increasing animation to a degree which no one could ever have anticipated, the inconvenience to our merchants both European and Native, whose relations with those of Bombay are so intimate, will prove far more serious than it has hitherto done. The profits of a few fortunate operations in the staple would suffice to erect the line in a substantial manner. Government, we believe, would gladly grant every facility for the prosecution of the enterprise. They ought to do so, at least, and even go the length of shutting up their offices to save money, which seems to be Colonel Douglas's principal object in life just now. We shall refer to this subject again.—*Id.*

MAULMAIN.

THE TIMBER REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—We have been informed that an order from Lieutenant Colonel Phayre, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, has been received to transfer the Timber Revenue Department, at present, as our readers are aware, under the control of the Deputy Conservator of Province Amherst, to the charge of the Conservator of Forests. This transfer will in no way affect the present establishment of the Timber Revenue Department, as regards its strength, or pay: and will perhaps take place at the end of a fortnight.

We understand further that it is the intention of Mr. H. Leeds, Officiating Conservator of Forests, who arrived here, a few days ago, in the Steamer *Ava*, to convene a meeting of those who are interested in the Timber trade, at which a code of Rules, compiled from those in force in Tenasserim, will be framed.—*Observer, Nov.* 14.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Accounts from the frontier are daily acquiring more interest and importance. The Boneirwals having been joined by about two thousand Bajowries began an attack on one of our pickets at 9 P.M. of the 12th (Thursday.) Firing was kept up throughout the night. The enemy made thirty attempts to enter our *Sanga* or breastwork, but were repulsed. On Friday morning the picket was strengthened, but was at last overpowered and driven down the rock. This was a critical moment. There was nothing to prevent the enemy moving down to the rear of our camp. However, they preferred keeping the position they had taken, and removing the arms and ammunition that our men had left behind. The 101st now received orders to charge. They did their work gallantly. The *Sanga* was retaken at the point of the bayonet and our picket saved. Our losses were heavy, nearly a hundred men were wounded and fifty killed. Among the former was Pritchard (1st P. I.) among the latter Davidson, also of the Frontier force.

The enemy are making good use of the arms and ammunition taken from us. No part of our camp is safe from their bullets.

It is pretty obvious now that the expedition intended for the suppression of a small colony of fanatical Hindostanees has assumed the aspect of a war against the united tribes of Gadoons, Boneirwals, Swatees, and Bajowries, setting aside petty clans of the neighbourhood. The force though strong enough for the first, is totally inadequate for the second object. The valleys of Boneir and Swat are divided from the plains of Eusufzye by rugged mountains, and connected with them by defiles as different of access as the Khyber almost. The difficulty however consists not so much in forcing those passes as in keeping them open after our troops have passed through.

At the lowest calculation a force of twelve thousand effective men will be required to operate effectually against the enemy. It is too late to discuss the question whether we were justified or not in occupying the country our troops are now in, or whether we were entitled to approach the Umbeylah pass without first obtaining permission from those to whom it belongs—the Boneirwals—or at least giving them intimation of our intention. The prestige of the British Government *must* be maintained. The tribes who have hurled themselves upon us notwithstanding our declarations of good will towards them must be taught the much needed lesson, that the British Government cannot be successfully defied or diverted from its purposes.

Peshawur itself is perfectly quiet, nor is there any ground for apprehending a disturbance among our own subjects. These have many factions of their own to think of uniting in any general or national movements. Moreover, they are too well convinced of the utter recklessness of contending against us in our open field.

Troops are being rapidly pushed up to the scene of action, and we expect to hear of the olive wreath before long. The defensive game does not answer.

We are almost convinced that none of the other tribes would have risen against us had they received timely warning that our operations were directed solely against the Sittana Hindostanees, but the route taken by General Chamberlain's force was calculated to lead the Boneirwals and Swatis to imagine that we intended to invade their territories.* If the map of the Northern Trans-Indus frontier be consulted, and the line of march followed by the British troops be considered, it will at once be seen how extremely natural it was for the people we have armed to entertain that idea we have suggested. General Chamberlain turned his back upon Sittana, and marched first west, and then almost due north, while the enemy's strong hold was nearly east of him. If he deceived the Hindostanees as to his intentions, he also deceived the Boneirs and others.—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov* 21.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to know something of the Akhoond Zada of Swat, who occupies the position of Priest-King—what the Italians call *Papa-Re*—among the Hill tribes with whom we are presently at war.

He is a Sayud, and early in life took to those austerities that make up the principal part of the religious life of deluded fanatics, and impose on the credulity of an ignorant people. His great feat was that he performed forty times forty, days' continuous fastings in a small island in the Indus near Torbeyla. The fast consists in eating a seer of atta the first day, and gradually diminishing the quantity in equal proportions till the twentieth day, when the allowance is gradually increased to the fortieth when it reaches the full allowance of the seer again. What accounts for this wonderful abstinence is the significant statement that he was allowed to eat grasses, and did do so to any extent during these fastings, and as many of these grasses are nutritious and double he found means thus to satisfy the demands of hunger. On its completion he went up to Swat, and acted much the same part as Samuel did, judging the tribes after a fashion, and receiving the bountiful offerings of his devotees.

When the English occupied Peshawur, the Hill tribes seeing they had to deal with a stronger Government than the Seikhs, and fancying that their Hill country would be the next to be absorbed, asked the Akhoond Zada to choose them a King. He did so, and selected a fine looking tall man, Akbar, a Sayud also, from among the Jedoons. This man was a quiet, not very warlike individual, and never seemed able to act separately from the Native Medical Officer with whom he remained tied till his death about three years ago. He did not even send the tribes into battle, for he remained in Swat when they came down to be so speedily defeated by the late Lord Clyde, (then Sir Colin Campbell,) at the mouth of the Ranazie Valley in 1851. The superstition of the people in the miraculous character of Akbar Ahoond has been taken by each soldier receiving a slip of paper with a verse of the Khoran written on it, which was to act as a charm to save them from the bullets of the Feringees. He, at the same time assured them he had charmed the English cannon that they should fire nothing but smoke and water. The whiz of the round shot and the grape soon dissolved this charm, and the Hill men since then to decline trusting themselves in the plains again for they suffered very severely.

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MADRAS.

THE Screw Steamer *Mauritius* arrived in the roads on Friday evening having left the Cape on the 14th October, or in thirty six days. She left Cork on the 24th August and arrived at the Cape on the 10th October or in forty-four days—thus making the passage in eighty days. She has 250 men of H. M.'s 36th Regiment on board for Calcutta. Nothing particular occurred on the voyage, which would not have been so protracted

hotel to be told the exact words of His Majesty's discourse. The Emperor Napoleon is backed by the general opinion of the Polish capital (and, I suppose, of Poland in general) to take the lead of Europe in addressing words, not this time of remonstrance, but of energetic reproval, and even of menace, to the Government of Russia. His Majesty probably knows at this moment less what he is going to say than the inhabitants of Warsaw know for him, and I call attention to the speculations of the Poles on the subject simply to show once more how entirely they separate their fate from Russia, and look for salvation to a war on their behalf, and to war alone.

One may fancy what the effect of such an attitude must be on the Russians, and what feelings they must have towards a subject people who, except when they are being actually punished, treat them as if they had no existence, disregarding their threats, disbelieving their promises, and listening for a word of encouragement from the lips of a foreign monarch as infinitely more important to them than any number of written constitutions from their own *de facto* Sovereign. The situation is constantly "envenoming itself," as the French say. Concessions from Russia to Poland are becoming every day more unlikely and more impossible. With the best will Russia could do very little for the Poles that would not enable them to continue their present struggle under more advantageous conditions; and of the struggle ceasing even with the suppression of the armed insurrection there seems no prospect whatever. If by chance the Emperor Napoleon should declare that Poland must be left to her fate (as it is evidently his duty to do, unless he is sure that he can render her active and prompt assistance), then some persons imagine that the whole of the insurrectionary movement must suddenly sink into nothingness; but such a declaration, to have any effect, would have to be very positive indeed; for the Poles, though they may believe that the European Powers would willingly have seen the first outbreak quelled with as little loss of blood as possible, are convinced now that if the insurrection lasts long enough it cannot fail to produce complications to be cut only with the sword. If there were no more diplomatic Notes in preparation, if not actually on their way to St. Petersburg; if Austria were perfectly satisfied with the state of things in Galicia, and were not in danger of being forced before long to take part openly either for or against Russia; if at the same time, the Emperor of the French were to announce that he washes his hands of the whole affair,—then, no doubt, the hopes of the Poles would fall them; but as long as Russia seems to be threatened, however dimly and distantly, by the slightest cloud in the West, so long will they cling to what is decidedly their last chance in the present generation.

The same necessity that makes the Poles persist in their attitude of determined resistance compels the Russians to make every possible effort to stamp out the insurrection before Austria, England, and France can make up their minds what to do in support of it. "*Tout comprendre*" is by no means "*tout pardoner*" in this instance. A stronger and more humane Power than Russia would know how to suppress an insurrection which, according to Russian accounts, is by no means formidable, without having recourse to the cruelties and outrages still of daily occurrence in the disturbed districts of Lithuania and in that portion of the Kingdom (i. e., the government of Augustowa, in the north-east, and a line 15 versts in breath on the left bank of the river Bug) which has been placed for the present under the devastating rule of Mouravieff. The Imperial Government of Russia, however, finds itself somewhat in the same position as revolutionary France during the Reign of Terror; and the Reign of Terror in Poland may be to some extent explained by Russian doubts as to whether, before brute force has fully asserted its sway, that result may not be interfered with by the action of foreign Powers. And to this alarming uncertainty the natural rage that a pure despotism, holding itself accountable for its action to itself alone, must feel at counsel and reproof having been already addressed to its by these foreign Powers, and the ferocity with which insurgent Poland has been, and is still being treated becomes at least intelligible.

The insurrection is not suppressed; but even the signs of dissatisfaction are about to be banished from Warsaw, and it is intended that the centre of Polish suffering shall, at a few days' notice, present a contented and joyful appearance. Mourning is to be forbidden under penalty of fine or imprisonment, and it is even rumoured that on the heads of the male population the "cylinder of civilization" will be imposed. A book of political fashions is talked of, and the *Official Journal* ought really to publish a supplement on the subject of *modes*, and explain whether any, and, if so how much, black will be tolerated in the dress of each person—whether lilac and lavender are permissable colours and, generally, where costume ends and half-mourning begins. The mourning edict has not yet appeared, but it is said to have passed the Council of Administration, and to be already in the press. The first sign of protest in the form of national costume began before than three years ago, when a Polish patriot appeared at a masked ball in Warsaw, laden with allegorical chains. The Russians replied to this piece of peasantry by imprisoning the offender, and putting him in actual fetters. They are prepared now to behave with similar severity to all who exhibit in their dress the slightest token of national grief.

Whether the political changes meditated will be as complete as the change is said known, but M. Millaud has arrived from St. Petersburg on his long-expected special mission (for he is appointed to no regular office), and is now lodged, with his numerous suite at the Hotel de l'Europe This hotel, by the way, has not been confiscated. It has been converted into a lodginghouse for officers and functionaries. The quarters are paid for, but at a rate fixed by the Government. The manager remains in charge of the house; but all the ordinary business of the hotel is put a stop to.

M. Millutin was one of the most distinguished members of the committee which elaborated the scheme of emancipation (called in French *comitte de redaction*), and it is understood that the first subject that will occupy him here will be the peasant question—which ultimately, no doubt, will be solved in the kingdom of Poland as in Lithuania and the Ukraine, by the redemption of the peasants land at a price fixed by the Government. It will be remembered that the land cultivated by the peasants for their own use was formally made over to them last March by the National Government, since which time no rent has been paid. But of course the acts of this Government are not recognized by Russia, and the question is viewed as though the National Government had never existed. It is also said that village communes are to be organized in Poland after the Russian model—a measure which some of the Russian democrats will doubtless look upon as a step, in advance, and of which the most important practical result will be to lessen the influence of the proprietors, by taking the police out of their hands and placing it in those of the peasants. But the peasant in Poland, as in other countries, hates novelty, and will, probably, object to be burdened with the duties which it is proposed to put upon him. The attempt to form the peasantry of the Kingdom of Poland into bands of armed police failed entirely, and, if persisted in, might have turned them against the Government instead of leaving them in perfect neutrality, which, on the whole, has been their attitude throughout the insurrection. Some few of the peasantry have joined the insurgents. Others have helped the Government by giving information as to the movements of insurgent bands. But "*cultivons notre jardin*" has been the philosophical motto of the great mass, and they have looked upon the fighting as something which concerned them very little, so long as the combatants did not trespass upon their fields. If they had been really hostile to the proprietors, enough was done to call their hostility into violent action, but in districts left without any regular police (the Government gendarmerie being exclusively occupied with the pursuit of political offenders), no outrages have been committed, and property has been as much respected as in the best governed country in the world.

Putting treaties as well as questions of race and religion on one side, the plain fact remains that the Poles are much stronger in every respect in the Kingdom of Poland than in any other division of their ancient territory. Probably the true explanation is very simple. Until the year 1830 this proportion of Poland had never been governed by a foreign administration—except, indeed, for a dozen years after the third partition, when Warsaw was in the hands of the Prussians, and all Prussian Poland was administered, as Posen is now, by Germans. Even under Nicholas, and after the introduction of Russian as the official language, nearly all the functionaries employed in the kingdom were Poles. In spite of manifold in justice (such, for instance, as the suppression of the Polish universities and of numbers of Polish schools) the national life of one section of the dismembered country has not been much interfered with; peasants and proprietors have, on the whole, been left to settle matters between themselves, and the influence of Russian officials has not been substituted for that of the landholders.

Oct. 27.

The expected order on the subject of mourning appears in to-day's *Official Journal*, and in this evening's *Police Gazette*. It is as follows:—

"*a.* Mourning, and in general every revolutionary sign in dress is forbidden.

"*b.* Women, without respect to station, occupation or age, who, after the 10th of November, appear in mourning will be arrested and taken before the commissary of Police, and will not be liberated until they have paid a fine according to the following scale:

"1. Women in morning on foot will be fined 10 roubles, and kept in the police prison untill they pay.

"2. Women in their own carriages, or in carriages, not hired, if they are dressed in mourning will be taken to the barracks of Mirow, where the carria es and horses will be kept until each person offending has paid 100 roubles.

"3. Women in mourning in hired carriages will be fined 15 roubles each. Carriages, hackney coaches, and omnibuses in which women are arrested will be taken to the barracks of Mirow. The proprietors of these vehicles will pay ten roubles for each woman in the carriage; the carriages and horses will be detained until payment of the fine. The conductors and conchmen will be punished by the police.

"4. Officials whose wives and children may be arrested wearing mourning, besides being fined in accordance with the above regulations, will lose one month's salary; officials who have retired, as well as widows and orphans of officials, will lose one month's pension."

On application women who have lost their husbands, children, or brothers will receive permission to wear mourning.

The above regulations are dated October 27, and signed by Major-General Lewszyn.

Business Announcements.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. F. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

JACOB AND COMPANY.

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and coloured Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Double Barrelled Guns and Pistols.
Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-Cots, foot-Cots and hip baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above establishment without any other House can supply them.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs	28
Do. Do. best	"	35
Do. Do. Imitation Cane Sides	"	36
Do. Do. Carpet lined	"	40
Do. Do. with Hood, best	"	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	"	32
Do. Do. Do.	"	35
Do. Do. best	"	38
Do. Do. Imitation Cane Sides	"	40
Do. Do. With Hood, best	"	65
Do. Do. best Imitation Cane Sides	"	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 " Do.	"	12
Do. 1 " Tudor Clocks with Alarm	"	20
Do. 8 " Do. do.	"	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each
Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Box-wood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted dolls, &c. &c.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5 0
Do. Double do.	"	3 12
Do. Youth's do.	"	3 0
Do. do. do.	"	1 8
Do. Ash Cane, Spring Handle Bats	"	11 0
Do. Malacca, do. do.	"	8 0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.	"	5 0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.		
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled	"	6 8
Do. Boys' do. various prices.		

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWERS size 2¼ and 2¾ in. each.....Rs. 10 0

CUPBOARD.

STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.*	CUT; *To let in Flush.*	
BOX OR CHEST, 2¼, 3 and 3¼ in. each.....	Rs.	11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2¾, 3 and 3¾ in. each.....	"	14 to 17 0
SAFE with Patent Locks.....	Rs.	175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES.

Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet	6	long,	3½	wide,	2¾	deep	each... Rs. 18 0
No. 00	7¼	"	4¼	"	3	"	" 20 0
No. 1	9	"	5¾	"	3¾	"	" 21 0
No. 2	9¾	"	6	"	3¾	"	" 23 0
No. 3	10¾	"	6	"	4	"	" 25 0
No. 4	12	"	7	"	5	"	" 28 0
No. 5	13	"	8	"	5¾	"	" 32 0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1	14½	ong,	9	wide,	5¾	deep	each... Rs. 25 0
No. 2	15½	"	9¾	"	6¾	"	" 28 0
No. 3	17½	"	10¾	"	7¾	"	" 33 0
No. 4	19	"	12¾	"	7¾	"	" 39 0

DEED BOXES.

No. 1	13	long,	9¼	wide,	8¾	deep	each... Rs. 23 0
No. 3	16½	"	12¼	"	11	"	" 30 0
No. 6	23½	"	16¼	"	16¼	"	" 45 0

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3	16½	long,	12¼	wide,	6	deep	each... Rs. 32 0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL, LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES, and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kind
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drum & Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

T. B. & Co., have received per Mr. A. C. THORNHILL the newest pattern Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Gold Brooches, set with Diamonds, Rubies and Emeralds, Necklets, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Earrings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Alberts and Neck Chains, Lockets, Keys, Vinegarettes, Match Boxes, Gold and Coral Charms, Swivel Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Mourning Rings, Hall-marked Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Mug, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in Morocco case, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Button Hooks, Scent Bottles and Neck Chains, Nickle Silver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

WATCHES.

Best made Gold Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	Rs.	225
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	200
Best made Silver Hunting Watches, by Thornhill Brothers, warranted for two years	"	90
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	75
Gold Hunting Watches, by John Jones, 338 Strand, London.	"	185
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	175
Silver Hunting Watches, by John Jones	"	80
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	65
Best made Gold Hunting Lever Watches, by Benoit, warranted	"	85
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	75
Best made Silver Hunting Lever by Benoit	"	40
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	35
Best made Gold Levers, by Petee	"	60
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	45
Best made Silver Watches, by Petee	"	35
Do. Do. Do. second class	"	30
Geneva Watches, Gold and Silver, by other makers from	Rs.	15 to 30
Railway Time Keepers.		
Ladies' Gold, Silver, and Gilt Waist Buckles.		
Large assortment of Palinquin Carriage Clocks, from	Rs.	30 to 60
Round Tent Clocks, to go in any position, 3½ inch in diameter	"	25
Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.		
Gentleman's Canteens, with Goblet, Knife, Fork and Spoon, complete.		
Musical Cigar-holders, a very pretty article.		
Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Meerschaum, and Brier Wood Pipes, Tobacco Pouches, Perpetual Calenders, Paper Weights, Silver Salt and Mustard Pots, Spoons, &c. &c.		
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Clocks of every description from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500. Musical Boxes of the very best make with Drums and Bells, selected by Mr. A. C. THORNHILL when in Geneva.		

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Knight Templar Suits	Rs.	30
Royal Arch do.	"	30
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Rose Croix Jewels.	"	10
German Silver Kt. T. Star in case	"	20
Kt. T. Pattee Cross	"	10
Royal Arch Border Locket Jewels	"	20
Kt. of Malta Cross white Enamel	"	15
Royal Mark Jewels Silver Hangings and case	"	14
Ribbon from 1½ to 2½ inches, Skins, Rosettes, Tassels, &c.		

Terms—Cash.

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Mr. A. C. THORNHILL begs to inform the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with his Brothers in London to make Watches for the Bombay market (only), which enables him to sell their first-class Silver Watches, (Priced Rs. 99) for Rs. 75. Second-class proportionally reduced, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country and specially made for the climate.

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To be exchanged within twelve months if the performance be not good, or to be kept in repair for that time, without charge, saving accidents or dirt.

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On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ..... 3 per cent.
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1	month's notice per annum.	4	do.
Do. 3	do. do.	5	do.
Do. 6	do. do.	6	do.
Do. 12	do. do.	7	do.

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On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ per cent.
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Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
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Do.	6	Do.	5	Do.	"
Do.	12	Do.	6	Do.	"

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THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION (LIMITED).

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Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

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Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.

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The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz.:—

At 6 months' sight	at	2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4	"	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
3	"	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
2	"	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
On Demand	"	at 2s. 0¾d.	"

DISCOUNTS AND LOANS.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.

DEPOSITS.

On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

Interest is allowed at the rate of	
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 "	5 " "
12 "	6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and he undersigned will be happy to give any further information as to the rules and rates of business.

A. MACKINTOSH Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 16th November 1863.

Business Announcements.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 20, Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and second hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES.

(Just received)

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.
Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Cown Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
Foils and Masks;
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex* the *Naval Brigade* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.
They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.
Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware; such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, &c. &c.
Elegant Frames, for Photographs.
Albums for Carte de Visites.
Violin Bows and Strings.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.
Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., in great variety, also
Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.
Patterns for Embroideries.
Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper Weights, Letter Clips, &c.
Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes from some of the best makers in Germany.
Reading Lamps of established character with German Silver, Brass, and Bronze Stands.
Mouldings for Frames, for Pictures and Mirrors.
Marble Slabs, of different colours, for washing and Pier Tables, Pavements, &c.
Opera Glasses, Perspective, Riding and Conservative Spectacles, &c.
The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.
TERMS—CASH.
Hours of Sale daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE FUND ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta. Surat.
Madras. Ahmedabad.
Sholapore. Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	1 d.	per Rupee.	
Do. at 4	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 2	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. at 1	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Do. on Demand	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.	do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission
Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK. Manager.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,350 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Pongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion) and Saigon.

Treasurers and Managers.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.
3 Do.	Do.	2s. 1d.	"
On Demand		2s. 0¼d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	Frs.	2·66 cts.	"
3 Do.	Do.	2·63	"
On Demand		2·58	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 m's' sight above £50	2s.	1¾d.	per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s.	1¾d.	"	
" 3 do.	2s.	1d.	"	
" 2 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"	
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"	
" On demand				
On Scotland "	2s.	0¾d.		
On Ireland do.				
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight,	2s.	0¾d.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills or. London without charge.
All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."
When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,)